or Meckienburg repented of their note "Declara" | for as highly respectable, and ad of them older than tion of tudependence," before two weeks rolled over their heads; that they "backed down," "ate their wor is" and could not have been the inflexible beroes that all of us believe them to have

SPURIOUSNESS OF THE DOCUMENT ESTABLISHED. But why assume, even for argument's sake, that the declaration of May 20 is genuine when its author certifies that it is not genuine? His carifficate has been before the people of North Caroand for nearly twenty-two years, and yet not one of the defenders of the "McKnitt" invention has ever noticed it. It was published in the North Carolina University Magazine in May, 1853, and is embraced in an able and impartial review of the controversy understood to be from the pen of Professor Charles Phillips, then of the University, and now of Davidson College, situated in Mecklenburg county. Ex-Governor Swain was, in 1853, President of the University. No man in the State, or out of it, perhaps, had given more attention to the history of this Mecklenburg movement: and, while Governor, from 1832 to 1835, he was in charge of the "Davie copy" to which Mr. Alexander's certificate was appended. It was Heretly from Governor Swain, therefore, the cusodian of the document, that his colleague in the Faculty of the University derived the certificate. I will add that Professor Philips is at once disinguished as a Presbyterian divine of the highest sharacter and as a mathematician. In the Review

"The oldest edition of the 'Davie copy' was furnished by John McKnitt Alexander to General Davie, then a resident of South Carolina. The age and degree of reverence to be given to its contents are unanswerably paid by the conclusion to the manuscript." He then gives the certificate as

follows:—
It may be worthy of notice here to observe that the foregoing statement (embracing the bedaration and proceedings of May 29, 1775), though fundamentally correct, yet may not literally correspond with the original record of the transactions of said delegation and Court of Inquiry, as all those records and papers were burnt with the house, on April 6, 1800; out previous to that time for 1800 a full copy of said records, at the request of Dr. Hugh Williamson, then of New York, but formerly a representative in Co gress from this state, was forwarded to him by Colonel William Polk, in order that those early transactions might fill their proper place in a history of this State their writing by the said Dr. Williamson in New York.

ertified to the best of my recollection and belief, this 3d day of September, 1800, by
J. McK. ALEXANDER,
Mecklenburg county, N. C.

Dr. Phillips remarks upon this certificate, "It is clear that Mr. Alexander never intended to set orta the 'Davie copy' as containing any more than the substance of what was resolved in Charlotte in May, 1775." In the same connection he remarks that "Judge Martin's history of North Carolina was published in 1829, and his copy is svidently a polished edition of the 'Davie copy'polished because its guardians knew that this was not an extract from original records, and therefore felt no particular reverence for it." Dr. Phillips might have added-and no particular reverence for the truth of history. To the mind at every disinterested and candid reader this frank confession of Mr. Alexander must settle the controversy. For no man of ordinary intelligence will pretend to say that Mr. Alexander's memory was infailible-and nothing short of infalliblinty of memory would enable him to reproduce the proceedings of a public meeting, containing a manilesto or series of resolutions, with the circumstances attending their adoption twenty-five AN ANALYSIS OF MR. ALEXANDER'S MEMORY.

and as it regards Mr. Alexander, so far from his possessed an ordinarily good memory, his of proceedings shows him to have been forof weat most men would have remembered. ne names of all except two of the many ent citizens who participated in them.

ames we derive from other sources. At ne time he was so forgetful of the part he sying as a narrator of events, which tran-May 19 and 20, 1775, that be is betrayed into us of what occurred during the whole of the war, and even refers to the war itd its incidents as things long passed away. his report of proceedings in the usual North Carolina, Mecklenburg county, May " as if he wrote on that day, he begins by that "In the spring of 1775, the leading ers of Mecklenburg county, stimulated, "held several detached meetings." . At length "Colonel T. Polk, through tion, issued an order to each cap-company," &c., to elect delegates. in conformity to said order, on the 19th 1775, the said delegation met in Charlotte. with unifmited powers, at which time offirs by express arrived of the battle of Lex-

on that day of the preceding month," &c.

ager will at once recognize this as the style of the historian, or chronicier, and not that of the reporter. In like manner the "Declaration" itself is written in the past tense, and declares that phraseology was so manifest that Martin took the liberty of remodelling the document, as has been noticed, and his emendations have been generally accepted by its defenders. It is a triding anachronism that Mr. Alexander undertakes to state the result of Captain Jack's mission to Pulladelphia, waither ne was sent, "in a few days," as an express messenger, to bear the resolutions, and must have been gone quite a month. The report next gives several important facts, of which the lournal of Congress furnishes no corresponding proof, and in regard to which the memories of Jefferson, Adams, and all their living colleagues in 1819 were at fault-such as that, "On the return of Captain Jack the delegation learned that their proceedings were individually approved by the members of Congress, but that it was deemed premature to lay them before the House," and that "a joint letter from said, three members of Congress-Caswell, Rooper and Hewes-was also received (but of wolca no trace can be found) complimentary of the zeal in the common cause, and recommending perseverance. order and energy." It is due to Captain Jack to say that his certificate, which is one of those procured and published by the Legislature, in support of the "Declaration" is entirely silent as to these fruits of his mission. He merely says that he delivered the Declaration of Independence of May, 1775, to Richard Caswell and William Hooper, the delegates to Congress from the State of North Carolina." This report, dated May 20, 1775, concludes with the statement that "the subsequent harmony, unanimity and exertion in the cause of liberty and independence, evidently resulting from these regulations, and the continued exertion of said delegation, apparently tranquilized this section of the State and met with the concurrence and high approbation of the Council of Safety, who held their sessions at Newbern and Wilmington, alternately, and who confirmed the nomination and acts of the delegation in their

official capacity." Other happy effects of the government estabished on the 20th are given, which we know to be purely imaginary, since test government was entirely superseded on the Sist of May, if it ever had

I have thus given, it may be thought, an unnec essarily minute statement of the contents of the report, in order that the reader may see fer himself that it has no claims to genuineness; that it was written long after the events it relates, as the supposed certificate of Mr. Alexander admits : and that it furnishes the strongest possible internal evidence of the genuineness of his certificate, if any one should presume to question it. Thus far no one has done so publicly, and it is safe to predict that no one will be able to raise so much donot of its genuineness.

THE WITNESSES TO THE MEGGLENEURG DECLARA-We have the certificates and statements of four teen persons who were present when a declara-tion of some sort was made. Of these three say that Mr. Jonn McKnitt Alexander was the secretary. These turne include himse I and his future son-in-law, General Joseph Granam, who at the time was just finces and a half years old; and the thus Mr. Alexander and Dr. Ephralm Brevard were the sourciaries. Five others assert postlively that Brevard was the sole secretary. Among these five is the name of General George Graham, an ider prother of Joseph, with four others, vouched

the fatter named gentleman. One other gentleman, Colonei William Polk, stated to Mr. Gales, of the Register, that the facts stated in the Alexander report were in the main true, "th ugo he thought there were errors as to the name of the secretary," &c., and said that he should "probably to correct these," &c. He accordingly wrote to his friends in Mecklenburg, and obtained the statements of the five who declare that Bre vard was the secretary, to the exclusion of Alexander. And hereby hangs a tale.

TAMPERING WITH THE DOCUMENT. I have assumed all along that the so-called report of Mr. Alexander, as it comes down to us in a pamphiet published by order of the Legislature in 1831, under the supervision of Governor Stokes and a committee of that body, is identical with the paper which appeared in the Raleigh Register April 80, 1819. It purports to be so. At its head stands the reference to that journal in the usual form. And yet even here I find that there has been an unwarrantable liberty taken, to call it by no harsher name, which of itself would destroy the confidence of all fair-minded men in the genuineness of the pretended report. As published in 1819 the report was shorn, as we have seen, of the important certificate made by its author, John McKnitt Alexander, to the fact that he wrote it from memory in September, 1800, the original record having been destroyed by fire in April preceding. It was thus made by its manipulators to appear, at least to careless readers, as a genuine contemporaneous report, written, as well as dated. May 20, 1775. But this suppression was not the only alteration that the document underwent; for, as it appeared in the Register, it was Colonel Adam Alexander, and not Colonel T. Polk, who "through solicitation issued an order each captain's company" in the county to elect delegates to the Convention, &c. In the pamphlet the name of Colonel T. Polk appears in place of Colonel Adam Alexander. No explanation is given of this alteration of an official report of the proceedings fifty-five years after the date it bears, and no mention made of it. Can it be believed that those who took the liberty of substituting the name of Polk for that of Alexander, regarded the report as genuine? This alteration must have been made by Governor Stokes, or by the Legislative Committee; and we are forced to conclude that there was outside testimony on which more reliance was to be placed than on the pretended record. And in a word, as I learn from a highly respectable source, the change of names was made on the demand of Colonel William Polk, of Raleigh, who insisted on having justice done to the memory of his father. He was less tenacious about the secretaryship, but produced, as we have seen, abundant testimony to the fact that Dr. Brevard, and not John McKnitt Alexander, filled that place. Have we not here another conconsive proof that the pretended report of May 20 is spurious, and in its present snape no better than a lorgery?

Of the fourteen witnesses adduced who say they were present, and doubtless were, at some one of the meetings which took place in the spring of 1775, seven, just half, remember that the event occurred, as stated in the report, on May 20. But of this number Mr. Alexander himself is one, and all the other six had seen his statement. and none of them were delegates. Of the other seven eye-witnesses six remember that the event occurred in May, 1775, or, as two of them say, during that year. One of them, and one of the prost intelligent, was a delegate and a colleague from the same captain's company with Mr. Alexander, and yet he neither remembers the date nor Mr. Alexander's secretaryship. Another of the fourteen, Colonel William Polk, gave no certificate, or, more accurately, none has been published.

I could add an indefinite number of contemporaneous facts which are utterly incongruous with the assumed reality of this "Mecklenburg Declaration of independence" of May 20. But I should trespass too far on the patience of my readers if I were to state them. I therefore desist, being conscious that this controversy upon a matter of local Revolutionary history has far less interest for the great majority of the country than it has for the people of North Carolina.

DANIEL R. GOODLUE, Warrenton, N. C.

THE MECKLENBURG MEDAL

WASHINGTON, May 7, 1875. In striking off the Meckienourg medal, and fixing the date at May 20, 1775, instead of May 31, 1775, the government is not to be understood as having assumed the correctness of the former cate. Medais are struck off at the Philadelphia Mint for all who choose to pay for the design and dies, and the Director of the Mint is not required to verify anything connected with the legend offered for the design. Their preparation was a

business transaction only. THE COSTA CALAMITY.

INVESTIGATION INTO THE CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE COLLISION BETWEEN THE SCOW CHARLES

M'MANUS AND THE CITY OF HARTFORD. The Board of Steamboat Inspectors began an investigation yestorday to discover the causes of the recent collision at pier 23 East River, between the steamboat City of Bartford and a scow, pr which the latter was capsized and the four Costa culldren were drowned. The only witnesses of the disaster who were examined were Captain William Minor, of the City of Hartford, and Henry B. Strickland, the priot of the same vessel.

Captain Minor testified that when the City of Hartford was brought opposite to her pier the wind was blowing a heavy gale from the northwest, which somewhat affected the working of the vessel, and that there were also two opposing currents, one of which affected the stem and the other the stern of his vessel; these inducates were all in operation upon the vessel when he noticed the scow lying outside a canal hoat, which was moored to the side of a ship; he then saw that his vessel must strike the acow; he spoke to Priot Strickland, who said, in reply, that "he was arraid the City of Hartford would hit the scow;" the tide was unusually high, and the currents or endies from the docks had such control of the steamer that she would not answer her heim; he and the pliot did all in their power to prevent a collision; when the contact tetween the vessels took place he saw but one person on the scow; he was a boy, who jumped upon the canal boat, and so escaped harm; when the scow was turning over, however, he saw a man suddenly rise from his deck and descend into its cabin, from which he immediately reappeared with a woman in his arms; when the scow plunged finally the man lost his hold upon the woman; both persons got out of the water, however; the scow was not more than eight or ten inches above the waser. Henry B. Strickland, the pilot of the City of Hartlord, corroborated Captain Minor's testimony. He said, in addition, that at the time of the collision there were three persons aiding him at the wheel.

The investigation was adjourned until after the west, which somewhat affected the working of the mony. He said, in addition, that at the time of the collision there were three persons aiding him at the wheel.

The investigation was adjourned until after the Coroner's inquest on Monday.

THE JOHN MITCHEL BENEFIT.

At a meeting held at Delmonico's, on Wednesday last, in relation to the John Mitchel fund, Mr. Richard O'Gorman was chosen president, Eugene Kelly, treasurer, and John Mulialy, secretary. A etter was received from Charles O'Conor, expressing the warmest interest in the movement and ing the warmest interest in the movement and enclosing a check for \$100. The letter says:—"If will cheerfully contribute all in my power to facilitate the substantial good aimed at." Mrs. E. L. Maxwell, of Browleyn, a granddaughter of Worf Tone, contributed \$200; Ricks-7 O'Gorman contributed \$100; nine admirers of M Schel's undincoting gainantry, \$100 cash; J. J. O'Donohue, \$100; Harney W.linama, \$100. Mr. Mullaley announced on behalf of the Anights of St. Patrick that their subscription list was already over \$500.

SUICIDE AT WHITE PLAINS.

A decided sensation was occasioned at White Plains. Westenester county, yesterday morning, by the announcement that Charles C. Russell, fruggist, doing business in that village, had taken druggist, doing business in that village, had taken his own life. Deceased, who was about twenty-six years oid and unmarried, retired to his room, in the house where he bearded on Thursda, evening without attracting any unusual observation on the part of his irrends. About seven A. M. yesterdey one of his acquaintsness entered the apartiment occupied by Russel, and was borried at flucing him extended on the blood stained bed ciothing, quite oead, while a revoiver lay within easy reach of the right hand of the suictide. Deceased had shot himself three times in the left side before he successed in puting one of the builets through his heart. No cause can be assigned for the rash aut, as he was doing a good business, and, as is generally doderstoos, was to have been married to a few days. THE BROOKLYN TRIAL.

Another Day Lost by Adjournment to Monday.

THE CROWD IN THE COURT ROOM.

Gossip About the Witnesses and the Verdict.

The Brooklyn City Court opened yesterday morning at the usual hour, and the court room and corridors were crowded to excess long before the arrival of Judge Nellson. Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, accompanied by Mrs. Beecher, entered the court room about five minutes past eleven. His face was radiant with smiles; in fact, he appeared so happy that his jovialty became the topic of general conversation. "Do you think he feels as happy as he looks, or is he only shamming?" was asked by a cynical opserver, but he received

no answer. Mrs. Beecher appeared yesterday much older and worn than usual, being apparently in depressed spirits-the result of her invalid condition and long waiting on these tiresome legal proceedings. She was, however, apparently quite happy, for her countenance was as radiant as her busband's. The crowd of curious people which filled the court room, although packed rather closely, preserved good order. Bowen, who had been placed on the stand as a witness for the plaintiff on Wednesday, and who had undergone five hours' examination, had lailed so far to satiste their thirst for revelations. Nothing short of startling testimony would or could satisly them. They had come on Wednesday prepared to hear revelations from the mouth of Henry C. Bowen, a narrative of facts which would gratify their morbid appetite, and in the main they had been disappointed. But a few years ago the name of Bowen acted as an incentive among the faithful to obtain subscribers for a religious journal, and yet to-day we find the same name serving as an inducement for scandalmongers to crowd the City Court room. "Bowen will testify to-day" was passed along the line as though that gentleman was going to afford them such a treat as they had so far been denied. It was also rumored that the "Woodhull" would be called ppon yesterday morning to testify on behalf of the plaintiff This rumor tended to increase the excitement, so that when the Judge's gavel descended upon the desk, indicating that stience was needed in order to carry on the proceedings, there was not a single vacant seat in the room Mr. Tilton had not as yet appeared, and Mr. Evarts, as usual, entered the court room about twenty minutes past eleven, smiling and nodding right and left as he elbowed his way through the throng to the enclosure set apart for the counsel. Mr. H. A. Bowen, the nephew of the witness, entered about the same time and took a seat near Tilton's counsel.

AN ADJOURNMENT. At half-past eleven the tall form of Mr. Evarts was seen to rise and immediately the hum of the conversation ceased and the attention of every one present was concentrated upon the senior one present was concentrated upon the senior counsel for the defendant. Mr. Evarts, facing Judge Nellson, addressed the Court as follows:—
If Your Honor please, we are aware on both sides that Mr. Beach and Mr. Shearman are compulsorily and inevitably prevented from coming to court to-day, and I am advised by my learned friends on the other side that we are getting very near the close of the case, and it may terminate substantially very sood, if this interval of to-day is taken. There are some reasons why we desire on our part that this should be done.

The Court—The counsel are engaged in cases in New York city?

on our part that this should be done.

The Court—The counsel are engaged in cases in New York city?

Mr. Evaris—Absolutely.

By the Court—Then we must adjourn.
Clerk Malison—The court stands adjourned till Monday morning next at eleven o'clock.

The jury then left the court room. As soon as it was announced by clerk Malison that the Court stood adjourned until Monday morning a look of disampointment was visible on the laces of the spectators, the gentlemen who occupied the rear seats in particular giving vent to their feelings in language more expressive than elegant.

"What a seal," "So old Bowen isn't going on the stand to-day after all, "greated the ear on all sides.

The adjournment was explained by the laces. Heads all, Breated the art on all sides.

The adjournment was explained by the lace that Messts. Beach and Shearman attended be ore Junge Curtis in the Superior Court in the city yesterday, and secured an adjournment, to the first week of June, of the case of Brown ws. Fox, Jr., in which they are opposing counsel. Another version was to be effect that Tilton's junior counsel could not agree about calling Victoria Woodnull as a witness in the absence of Mr. Beach.

MOELTON ON BOWEN.

In connection with the testimony which has thus lar been rendered by Mr. Bowen, that gentleman has testihed so positively in contraction of the statements a. made by Messts, Beecker and

thus far been rendered by Mr. Bowen, that gen-tieman has testibed so positively in contradiction of the statements at made by Messrs. Beecher and Cladin, that it may be interesting to know what Frank Moulton has to say about the last witness for the plaintiff. A reporter of the Brooklyn Argus yesterday interviewed the 'muthal friend,' Who, speaking in regard to the conference of arbitra-tion between Mr. Beecher and Mr. Titton, said:— "The conference took place at my house, I represented Mr. Titton, Mr. Bowen represented husself and the arbitrators were Messrs. H. B.

himself, and the aroutrators were Messra H. B. Chafin, Charles Storr and James Freeland. I have read the lestimony of the other gentlemen upon this point, and I am compelled to state that they are mi-taken. The terms of the contract between Titon and Bowen previded for arbitrators in case of a change of purpose on the part of either of them. It was simply a business transaction, and there existed no necessity whatever of bringing in other matters. Mr. Bowen, I know, is periectly right in stailing that the scandal was not mentioned in his presence on that occasion."

know, is periectly right in a staing that the scandal was not mentioned in his presence on that occasion."

It will be seen by the foregoing that the scands hacked up in his denial of the statements made by Messrs, chaffin and Storrs.

MRS. Tilton's PURPOSE.

There was a rumor about town yesterday that Mrs. Tilton is congaged in framing a statement for the puolic, in which see will give such facts as she had intended to relate upon the witness stand. See has taken copions notes of the trial, and ske a lawyer has studied all the points that will make most weight in her behalf be ore the public. Mrs. Ovington will be apt to supervise the production, as she is Mrs. Tilton's most lainful and unturing irlend, besides being a lady of literary taste.

It is now confidently expected that all the evidence will be in and the closing addresses of compositions of the literary taste.

It is now confidently expected that all the evidence will be in and the closing addresses of compositions of the literary taste.

It is now confidently expected that all the evidence will be in and the closing addresses of compositions of the literary taste.

It is now confidently expected that all the evidence will be in and the closing addresses of compositions of the literary taste.

It is now confidently expected that all the evidence will be in and the closing addresses of compositions in the literary will be permitted to retire and deliberate upon their verdict. Under these crommstances the suit of Theodore Tilton against Henry ward Beecher will disappear from the public view, so far as its legal aspect is concerned. The impression is gaining strong ground that the jury will agree to disagree, as a careful canvass of the twelve "arbitrators" has been made by those most interested in the trial, and they appear to be confident that no verdict will be rendered. The assertion is made that out of the twelve jurors at least two are usposed to be favorable to the defendant, though of course, it is all mere specialition, based on the religious o

or foreshadowed.
In yesterday's Herald an erroneous statement was made, to the effect that Mesers. Bowen and Beecher had been seen shaking hands on the previous day. It has since been ascernaned that the genlieman who as seen shaking hands with Mr. Beecher, although he resembled Mr. Bowen very much, was another gentieman.

A MOTHER'S VIEWS ON MRS. TIL-TON'S POSITION. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

"And a voice said, behold the tears of such as are oppressed, and on the side of their oppressors there was power."

How is Mrs. Titton ever to be vindicated? Have you ever thought of that? Suppose the evidence turns sharply at last against the Beecher side, and the verdict be "guilty of educary." Mr. Til-ton has "condoned" his wife's fault, and it follows that the only charge he can make in the final issue is the sin of Mr. Bescher's loving another man's wife. But Mr. Beenner has said tant was thrust upon him. In thus case she is virtually guilty of nothing; but society condemns a woman for something which is nothing. but this "nothing" is the loss of her very identity. Beno d now she is cast down in the matter! Over-

whelmed with the vociferous charges of Mr. Til-

ton at the outset in quest of redress for his own grievances her fault was then "condemned" by something out or the wreck house treasures, which he clung with all the greed of a selfish man;

or house treasures, which he clung to with all the greed of a self-sh man; she was then spurned by a gaping public for having surreputiously and deminds upon Mr. Beecher's love, upon which charge society and self-respecting women stood ashast. On either side sue has been hopelessly consigned by basband and lover (?) to notoin-tress. Should the verticable emphatically pronounced, "Not guilty," no woman with keen sensiolities, sacrificed as Mrs. Tilton has been in this conflict of the passions, and rave for power of these two men, could think or re-entering the desolate home, which must remain desolate lorever. She can never be lifted from this degradation except or seeking redees at the hands of uplust laws, which have so degraded her, and reiterating her plea, which, because it failed with Judge Neilson, soail not necessarily fail the second time, or the third or the fourth, or until this, wrong is righted. By her great sorrow, we may be able to reach the unveiling of the hidden horrors of a system which, according to sintuic, consigns her to the place of a helpless, fickle, passionate of angeling; the common level, in fact, of all women, despised and forsaken in every extremity, ignored and passed by because they are women!

Will Plymouth church and the Beecher part of the nation sympathize with more than a single individual if the Beecher side wins? Will Mrs. Titon share in another mob-party at Plymouth church, and be vociterously applanded and honored? No. They will overlook her, or following like good sheen after their shepherd, will privately denounce her for giving him the apple to cat. In every Beecher circle she is condemned aiready, or worse than condemned, by being consistned to oblivion. Mrs. Cady Stanion's burning words, published in most leading papers, in September last, on "Beecher's Brutality." stunned the great for its to the woman who is entitled to no place in this affair, except as an affectionate, magnanimous, and forgiving creature, to be disposed of as the law shall decide for plaintiff o

The existing marriage laws sink the existence The existing marriage laws sink the existence of the woman out of sight. It is strongly and forcing exemplified in this case, and in the volcanic heavings and erruptions graves of buried wrongs will be opened and their ghosts will stake through the streets and in the light of day. Shall men be any longer trusted with a woman's life and honor and be allowed to withhold ner testimosy in her own defence?

CHARLOTTE BARBOUR.

PLYMOUTH PRAYER MEETING. THE LIABILITY OF CHRISTIANS TO BECOME IMITA-

TORS-THE TWO PRINCIPAL ELEMENTS OF A TOTTE CURRENTAN LIFE. Plymouth lecture room was only comfortably

occupied last evening. Mr. Beecher came in five minutes late, accompanied by his daughter, who took a seat on the platform behind him. After two unusually short prayers, and the supplementary hymns, Mr. Beecher began his remarks by saying :-- One of the mistakes which people fall into when entering upon a Christian life is that of imiration. It is natural that you should look up to persons around you who best represent your idea of Christian life, and it is quite natural that, aside from any purpose of imitation, you should fall into that habit insensibly, and at last that these imitations should take the form of duties, and the example of a single person should come to STAND FOR A PRINCIPLE.

Thus, in Dr. Payson's time, it was natural for people to feel that religion required them not only to be in earnest, but to have a zeal that glowed and corruscated all the time. Now, it is not for me to say that these things are not right; but, be-

and corruscated all the time. Now, it is not for me to say that these things are not right; but, because Dr. Payson's genius developed itself in that way, at does not follow that mine should. When God has made a man He does not make another like him, and He nears that each man should disclove Christ in himself, as if it would take the whole race to set form those qualities manifested in God. Now, analyze for a moment. Suppose a man is of comparatively siender build, has brown hair and gray blue eyes, and has a sensitive nervous system, so that he goes into raptures and truth stands out to him.

But the man who sits belund him is obese, has pailed skin, watery eyes and slow digestion; he never understands a joke until every one else has got through langning. This man sees the man in front of him go into a rapturous state of religious feeling—scintiliating fath—and he says:—"I can never feel as that man does; it is religion then I have no religion." Well that follow? It is a good thing to be a poet; but cannot a man be a good farmer and no poet? So a man be a good farmer and no poet? So a man be a good farmer and no poet? So a man be a good farmer and no poet? So a man be a good farmer and no poet? So a man be a good farmer and no poet? So a man be a good farmer and un operated that follow? It is should continue to grow in that way it would be a long, unwieldy pole. It wants a branch on this side and another on that. It is the vast spread of diversity which makes the tree beautiful; so it is of the Church. Again, some think that in religion it is necessary to have a great deal of prayer. As men are not gifted slike in the matter of prayer. this side and another on that. It is the vast spread of diversity which makes the tree beautiful; so it is of the Church. Again, some think that in religion it is necessary to have a great deal of prayer. All men are not gifted alike in the matter of prayer, it to have a great deal of prayer. All men are not gifted alike in the matter of prayer, it is prayer a gift? Yes, some have it by birthright. Consider prayer in its largest dispensation, as communion and fellowship with God. In the first place there is a vast difference in the manner in which different people comprehend the invisible. It is natural to some people to pray continually, and it it is not natural do you suppose God keeps an account of credit? Its man prayed four hours, that one three hours, the third one hour and the fourth ten minutes. Some men say more in ten minutes than others do in lour bours. Now, far from undervaluing prayer, I say strive for it. But we are called to liberty. Prayer is not the condition of your acceptance by the Lord Jesus Christ. A man may be a good Christian and not accuse his conscience that he does not pray as often as some others. There are certain great semients you should all strive for. The first is a true sense of Christ present with you and the relationship of his love and power over you; the sense that you are entering a fife of individual relationship with

are entering a sic of individual relationship with the BEST BEING IN THE UNIVERSE.

His fulness against your empriness, the sense of Christ present with you while is the primal consideration of a Christian life. It does not matter whether you get it out of the Hible, or art, or works. The method does not matter. It does not matter that you should hold to a special doetrine of Christ. You are enlied to be freemen, not slaves. He says. "Hencelorth I call ye not servants but friends; for servants know not what the master doeta."

The second element is the reproducing in you of the ciements which make Christ what He is—not the power to raise the dead, but those dispositions out of which come the beautinges, "Blessed be the pure in heart; blessed be the persecuted;" all those utterances. Here, then, are the two great elements of a Christian life, Christ and Christikeness, and though you may use all means of books and prayer you are not bound to them. The instruments by which the journey of these of the produced are not unimportant, but they are not your masters; and when you have these two ele-The instruments by which the Irame of mind is produced are not unimportant, but they are not your masters; and when you have these two elements your like becomes comparatively victorious every day. Out of these two things flow apontaneously all Christian life, and the best way is to strike at the higher at once.

A CONVENTION OF BANKERS.

A MEETING AT SARATOGA PROPOSED-SHALL IT BE A BANQUET OR A CLAMBAKE?

A project of holding a convention of bank presidents, casniers and bankers at Saratoga on the 20th of July has emanated from some St. Louis banks and met with favor among the bank officers in this city and throughout the country. A circular has been issued, signed by the cashiers of the First National Bank, the Dry Goods Bank and National Shoe and Leather Bank, in this city, and by those or anks in Chicago, St. Louis, Boston, Unclinati, Cleveland, San Francisco, New Orieans and in other cities. The objects of the proposed convention, so tar as could be ascertained yesterday, are, first, to enjoy what is in vulgar parlance called a "good time;" and second, to promote a cordial interchange of opinions and develop friendly relations among the banking fraternity. The programme looks to a tiree days' session. On the first day a permanent organization is to be jorned, which shall meet every summer in some place of summer resort; on the second, such suggestions in regard to banking or financial questions as may come up shall be discussed, and on the third a provide proposed. National Bank, the Dry Goods Bank and National suggestions in regard to banking or financial questious as may come up shall be discussed, and on
the third a grand banquet is to conclude the exercises. One of the prominent cashlers in this
city. In writing of the proposed convention, speaks thus jocularly or his own dea
concerning the execution of the programme:—
"Let the 'meet' be called for Fire Island bench,
and the programme be made to consist of
a g-ed clambase win binefish trolling and the
other accompanying side dishes which prevail in
King Samma's (aliusion to a hotelkeeper) dominions and let it also be understood that the first
man who lakeshop or is caught reading a money
article shall be incontinently sent home." man who take shop or is caught reading a money article shall be incontinently sent home." It is expected that several hundred of the most prominent bank officers from all parts of the country will attend the convention, and, although its tone will be a decidedly social one, it may set be productive of good results, in cultivating cordial relations of fellowship among this important class of the community. It is even hoped that some tang-ble reforms in the conduct of the banking business may, through mutual enlighterment, be brought about in time. THE SCAFFOLD.

Hanging of Sturtevant, the Halifax Murderer.

DETAILS OF THE TRAGEDY.

An Unrepentant, Blaspheming Criminal.

PLYMOUTH, Mass., May 7, 1875. The terrors of the scanold were realized here today by the young man, William H. Sturtevant, who murdered an old woman and a couple of his uncles in the neignboring town of Halifax a year ago last February. Inasmuch as an execution is the circumstance was regarded almost in the light of a gala occasion, and the very best citizens from the surrounding country were cordinly invited to participate. The ceremonies were also graced and dignified by the presence of a commissioner from the Legislature, and there was also present an array of distinguished law-yers, judges of the smiller courts, the District Attorney, sheriffs from other countles and an abundance of politicians. Indeed, the occasion was quite entertaining to all save the unfortunate wretch who had so richly earned the penalty which he so bravely suffered. THE LAST HOURS. There was nothing very remarkable in the con-

duct of the condemned as the final hour approached. He maintained his usual indifference and slept as sound last night as he did any night during his eighteen months of confinement in jail. Yesterday afternoon he received a visit from his wife, who had not seen him before for several months. Mrs. Sturtevant, on her arrival, proceeded to the cell room, but was not allowed to approach nearer than within four feet of the cell goor, nor to shake hands with her husband. On her first approaching her husband he was much affected, and he controlled his emotion with visible effort. It was some minutes before either spoke, and it seemed almost impossible to commence a conversation. He spoke first and said, "Don't cry, Abby." She replied, asking him if he had drawn any pictures lately; that she was very much pleased with those he had recently sent her, alluding to some he had drawn, framed and sent to her about ten days ago. One of them was a bust, copied from a magazine. One, sent to his boy about two and a haif years old, represented invenile soldiers. For his year old baby was a representation of children blowing bubbles. She asked him what she should go with the children. He did not know, but would like her to keep them together if she could. He made general inquiries about certain friends and relations, but the conversation was very commonplace. The interview terminated in about half an hour, and was abruptly brought to a close, as Mrs. Sturtevant was seized with nervous spasms, upon which it was found necessary to remove her. Mr. and Mrs. Dow, with their two little girls, accompanied Mrs. Sturtevant in this interview. Mrs. Dow is sister to the prisoper's father. William made some remarks to the little girls and to his own baby, who was also with them. After the attack of liness Mr. Dow led Mrs. Sturtevant toward the entrance hall and the others retired. As she drew near the door she said, "Goodby, Willie," and with a repetition of these adieus this interview was ended. Mr. Dow having placed Mrs. Sturtevant in care of sympathetic parties returned and asked Sturtevant if he had any messages to send to friends. "Not a word," he replied. "Anything for your sick father ?" was asked. The prisoner replied that he neither asked to see him nor to send to him. During the whole of the interview Mrs. Sturtevant shed tears freely, and her husband had hard work to control his feelings. At all their interviews they have shown affection and extreme sympathy, and. though evidently at a loss to express their feelings, have impressed all with a sense of their pleasant relations.

THE PRELIMINARIES. It was a dark and stormy morning and all na-ture seemed to add gloom to the mournful occasion. There was a large crowd outside the jail, in spite of the storm; but only those provided with tickets were admitted within the gard. vined with tickets were admitted within the yard. Half an hour of so before the execution the prisoner was conducted from his cell to the corridor, where the chaptain of the jail was in waiting. Startevant seated himself in a chair, where he lipped oace and surveyed the lew spectators with entire indifference and apparently feit little concerned about his approaching end. After everything was in readiness the chaptain advanced towards Sturievant and spoked words of consolation, assuring him that the zeal he had manifested in his behalf was for his good, and with the hope that it might have helped him to prepare for the hual change that awaited him. Appropriate selections of Scripture

prepare for the Bual change that awailed him. Aspropriate selections of Scripture were then read, a ter which Mr. Hattaway made some very impressive remarks, in which ne endeavored to arouse the feetings of Sturtevant, but he remained unmoved and was the most unconcerned of those present. The allusion to the struction of the condemned as one was him when an incrumare in the battie of line was beautifully expressed and enlisted the sympathy of its charge, in the concern and the present of the was beautifully expressed and enlisted the sympathy of its charge, in the concern and the sympathy of its charge in the concern and the sympathy of its charge in the concern and the condemned him. A letvent prayer was then offered that Sturtevant ingulate by prepared for the great charge that awaited him, and that whatever unfriendly feelings he bad toward his fellow men, might be prepared for the great charge that awaited him, and that whatever unfriendly feelings he bad toward his fellow men, might be prepared for the great charge that awaited him, and that whatever unfriendly feelings he bad toward his fellow men, might be exercises the condemned man seemed wholly indifferent as to what was going on, or the terrible fate which awaited him.

Just before leaving the jail Sturtevant informed the Sheori (that he should not have the what was at the gallows, and desired that the ceremony be as snort as possible. He had no confession to make, his informed a friend on Thursday, and oretered that his children should have the beneat of the doubt of his gaint rather than acknowledge that he committed the crime. In striking contrast to his statement was one made to the chaplant to his statement was one made to the chaplant to his statement was one made to the chaplant to his statement was one made to the chaplant to his statement was one made to the condemned, walked quely down the concrete walk to his gain of the condemned of the c

portant witness against him. Thus, to the very and Starrevant entertained better feeling plains; those who were instrumental in securing his conviction, and would not retent to the least, although uiged to so so to those having only the most kindly leellars to sard him.

Was in every feature one of those sheeking affairs which causes adamn nature to involuntary cry for justice, it not for downright revenge. On the date he ore specified the three inmates of larmer's oweding in Halfax, has, were most atrocously intridered by heing beaten on the head with a heavy cart stake. Two of the victure were need farmer's the deed was done. They were need farm where the deed was done. They were peculiar in their habits, and, although quite wealthy, had no transactions with bunks, but always hoarded their money in their own dwelling, or at least a very large part of it, the accumilations of many years. The currency of different issues received by them from year to year from the sale of their lands or from the product or basic farms they placed for safe keeping in tunks or boreau drawers. This fact was a round man, small of stature, who had seved during the war both in the army with many deep the complete of their neprow, the deep the safe plants of the complete of the com

the police of a good many matters of evidence against him, which, when taken together, served to establish the lact of his guilt.

At the time was regarded as one of the most interesting and carefully conducted murder trials that had taken place in New England for a long time. The case was interesting, not only from the strange story which it revealed, the great number of witnesses, the eminent counsel employed and the thorougnness of the investigation, but especially so from the peculiarity tragit mature of the deed, the youth of the prisoner and the singular and intricate

WER OF CIRCUMSTANCES

by which it was discovered that he was the true assassin. The subtle, ingenious and able defence which was made for him by his counsel, and the plausible explanations which were furnished for the circumstances referred to, were not sufficient to avail him and outweigh in the minds of the jury the damning proof which the government had to offer. The one inducement which had, perhaps, the strongest induence in convincing all who heard the testimony of the privoner's guilt was that of three one-hundred-dollar bills being taken from his person at two different times while he was under the surveillance of the detectives. While he was being searched he made an ineffectual attempt to conceal under a sola a roll of bills in which there was one of the denomination of \$100. On being asked where he obtained this he, without much hestation, said that it was his bounty money, which he had received from the government; but he was considerably disconcerted when it was shown to him that the bill had been hisped, as showed on its face, long subsequent to the close of the war. In another instance, when he apprehended that an officer was about to take him into cusioly, he was delected in the effort to drup a roll of bills by the side of the haymow in the barn at the Sturievant farm. Among takes were two nills of the denomination of \$100. It was well known in the neighborhood that up to the barn at the sturievant farm. Among takes were st

session of this wast amount or money was deemed a very atrong corroborative piect of CONDEMNING EVIDENCE.

His hat, cost and some other arricles of clothing were ound to have blood stains upon the in, waich he accounted for in certain plausible ways. But the dried clood was scraped off and submitted it a commical and incroscopic examination by a prolessor of chemistry in Harvard University, who at once pronounced it to be human plood.

A FOOTPHINT IN SOFT GROUND.

evidently made by the assessin in his flight, was found an economican for correspond with the shoes

found on comparison to correspond with the shoes worn by Startevant on the day of the starter. The large ext stake which was exhibited in court, and which there was not the sightest doubt was the instrument of murder, was identified as naving been taken from the premises near where the brisouer fived, a distance of four miles from the scene of the tragedy.

THE FULLIO FRELING THEN AND NOW.

Notwith standing the strength of the evidence against our there was a large party in the community who believed him innocent previous to the trist, but upon the presentation of the case by the government the decision embodied in the verdict by the jury was generally arrived at by the guild, and to-day there is scarce y a man, woman or cuiton.

OUR MODEL POLICE.

THE JERSEY CITY FERRY RIOTS-OUTRAGE ON A NEWARK GENTLEMAN.

Mr. James B. Erris, a wealthy and respectable resident of Market street, Newark, was brought up at the Tombs Police Court yesterday morning and fined \$20 for disorderly conduct at the Cortlands street ferry. Mr. Erris passed into the ferry entrance, paying his fare, but inasmuch as he did not wait to obtain a ticket and hand it to another collector a few feet further on he was not allowed to pass. Mr. Erris insisted on going through, he had paid his fare, and called on Officer Broanan, of the Twenty-seventh procinct to protect him. The officer declined to in teriere till ne saw the collector, a man named Wallace, grasp the gentleman, and he then ar

teriere till ne saw the collector, a man named Wallace, grasp the gentleman, and he then ar rested both and conveyed them to the station. Sergeant O'Rorke, however, rejused to entertain the charge of assault and pattery against Wallace, but held Mr. Erris on the charge of olsorderly conduct and consigned that to a cell for the bight. This is the second time within three day's Mr. Erris has preferred charges against the Sergeant to the Police Commissioners, and upwards of twenty gentlemen have volunteered their testimony, as they consider the Sergeant's conduct acourage. The passengers on the Jersey City Perfy are determined to test the question wather after naving paid their fare they can be assaulted and driven out or ferfymasiers. Scarcely a day passes without some outbreak.

President Marinus, of the Jersey City Police Commiss oners, has given orders to the officers stationed at the ferry to arrest any ferrymaster who will eject a passenger that has paid the regular fare, he has resolved to protect the travelling public against the outrages perpetrated daily by the employée of the Pennsylvania Raifroad Company. A movement has been set on toot in Jersey City to enforce the rights of passengers at the ferries, Several gentlemen intend to appeal to the Grand Jury, now in session.

An application is also to be made to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of New York is aorogate the lease granted to the Pennsylvania Raifroad Company on account of the insolent manner in which the traveiling public are treated.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.

At a short session of the Board of Police Commis slouers yesterday afternoon a trausfer was made of the force of the Thirtieth precinct from the old station house, on the southeast corner of Lawrence street and Broadway, to the new premises, re-cently leased and fitted up by the department, on Lawrence street, between Broadway and Tenta avenue. The new quarters are larger, better lo-cated and more desirable in many other respects than those just vacated.

The annual drilling of the police force com-

te annual drilling of the police force com-iced yesterday in Tompkins square. Tured menced yearday in following square. Interbettailons, each comprising ten companies,
formed in the square at ital-past one ofclock P.
M., under command of Drill Captain Copeland
and Superintendent Walling, inspectors Dikes,
Speignt and MoDermott acted as colonels. During
the progress of the drill the grounds were visited
by Commissioners Smith and Matsell.